









## Intimation.

Powell's

NEW  
FABRICSIN  
ENDLESS  
VARIETY  
FOR  
WINTER

CURTAINS

PORTIERES.

WINDOW  
DRAPERIES.MANTEL  
DRAPERIES.CASEMENT  
BLINDS.CUSHIONS  
AND  
RE-COVERING  
FURNITURE.SHOW ROOMS  
FIRST FLOOR  
ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

POWELL'S

Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. (13)

## Public Company

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Ltd., Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of January, 1910, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming a special resolution the subject of which was passed by the requisite majority at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 30th day of December, 1909.

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered.

1. By inserting therein immediately after paragraph 4 of Clause VIII. a new paragraph as follows:—

5. Whenever the Capital of the Company is divided into several Classes of Shares all or any of the rights and privileges attached to any Class may be modified altered sub-divided re-arranged or dealt with by Special Resolution of the Company passed pursuant to an Agreement in writing made between the Company and some member of the Class purporting to contract on behalf of the members of the Class provided such agreement shall be confirmed by a Special Resolution of the Company passed at a separate Meeting of the Class or by writing under the hand of the holders of at least two-thirds of the Shares of the Class and it shall be no objection to any such Agreement that it provides for a reduction of Capital otherwise than in accordance with the legal rights of the holders of shares of the Class or for the payment of a dividend or bonus otherwise than in accordance with the rights of the holders of the shares of the Class or for the allotment of shares credited as fully or partly paid up in satisfaction or part satisfaction of such dividend or bonus and for the purposes of this Clause a Resolution shall be an Extraordinary Resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of such members of the Class entitled to vote as are present in person or by proxy at a separate General Meeting of the Class of which notice specifying the intention to propose the Resolution has been duly given and so that the quorum of any such Meeting shall be three members at least of the Class and at the Meeting shall be called in accordance with the provisions hereof.

2. By inserting immediately after paragraph 7 of Clause XVI. a new paragraph as follows:—

8. Any General Meeting declaring a Dividend may direct payment of such Dividend wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of paid up shares Debentures or Debenture stock of the Company or of any other Company or in any one or more of such ways and the General Managers shall give effect to such direction and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution they may settle the same as they think expedient and in particular may issue fractional Certificates and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any member upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties and may vest any such specific assets in Trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled to the Dividend as may seem expedient to the General Managers. Where requisite a proper contract shall be filed in accordance with Section 7 of the Companies Act, 1900, and the General Managers may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the Dividend and such appointment shall be effective.

Dated the 31st day of December, 1909.  
By Order,  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1910, at 11.45 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 17th January, to TUESDAY, the 25th January, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.  
General Agents for the  
West Point Building Company, Limited  
Hongkong, 8th January, 1910. (15)

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1910, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 17th January, to TUESDAY, the 25th January, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, 8th January, 1910. (15)

YEE SING,  
NO. 4, D'ARQUILLA STREET.

MANUFACTURE, WHOLESALE AND  
RETAIL DEALERS  
in all kinds of hand-made  
DRAWN and EMBROIDERED CHINESE  
LINE GRASS CLOTH, FETTER  
WARE, &c.  
all of the best quality  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1909. (11)

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT  
SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Ladies Benevolent Society took place at the City Hall last evening. The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne presided, being supported by Lady May (President of the Society) and Mrs. G. T. Edwins (hon. secretary).

Mr. Osborne read a letter from the Bishop of Victoria expressing his regret at not being able to be present at the meeting.

The Chairman then said:—Lady May, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This assemblage of those who are interested in the work of the Hongkong Benevolent Society, happening as it does at the dawn of a New Year, when the world of commerce is accustomed to review the operations of the past twelve months, assumes in some respects the characteristics of joint stock enterprise, in that we are here to-day as shareholders of that great undertaking called Charity, not in the limited sense of almsgiving, but Charity in its broadest, grandest conception,—the brotherhood of man. We are here then to-day for the purpose of considering our profits of canvassing for patronage, and of calling up further capital, by which to achieve still greater results in that vast sphere of activity, wherein the forces of good and the forces of evil engage in ceaseless competition for the mastery and control of man. So, in the accustomed phraseology of commerce I will, with your permission, take the report and accounts as read and I hope through the courtesy of the Press to draw public attention to the Society's work. First let me say that this Society is no flummery of Charity busy-bodily itself over impossible measures of harmful influence. It is a society of ladies who, in quiet, unassuming garb, are endeavouring to help those who endeavour to help themselves; to rehabilitate those who, maybe through inherent weakness of character, maybe through the devilry of others, or it may be through sheer unadulterated misfortune, find themselves stranded, helpless and alone, upon an alien shore. There is here in this Society no haven for the criminal, the drunkard, or the wastrel, products of an age in which Society with disordered appetite for change is for ever shuffling its arrangements and is pleased to term it progress. Progress indeed; there is no progress, so long as pauperism stalks the land. These in their way are one and all deserving of reconstructive treatment and no doubt when men, who assume the rôle of governing men, shall have learnt to harmonize their differences in the interests of public weal; when the school teacher shall cease to plaster the infant mind with smatterings of knowledge and deem it education; when the same attention shall be given to the development of character as now is given to the physical culture of the body; when controllers of industry are able to realise that overproduction brings unemployment, distress and misery; when the profits of industry shall be more equitably apportioned to the workers; and above all when the workers themselves shall have been taught the value of thrift and self-reliance; then indeed Society's house will be so ordered that the drunkard and the drone will disappear and we shall no longer dishonour civilization by tainting it with heaps of refuse humanity, unfitted to live, unready to die. Meanwhile, until this millennium, the Hongkong Benevolent Society, as with kindred associations scattered throughout the world, is helping to stem the tide of misery; for during the twenty-one years of its existence, a large number of persons, and I may here say that with a view to prevent fraud and imposition, the features of every case are very carefully scrutinized, a large number of persons have been assisted in one way or another; and if you will refer to the Society's reports you will find mention of the widow unprotected for the willing worker broken by sickness and suffering; the out-of-work victim of commercial depression; and above all, you will find the friendless orphan child. To such it is the self-appointed task of these ladies to carry encouragement and aid to help the weak-hearted and to raise up them that have fallen by the way. Truly this is noble work, worthy of our praise, and I feel sure that Hongkong, ever ready to succour the unfortunate, will this year respond to Society's appeal for funds, in measure more liberal and in manner more cheerful, than ever before. I now beg to propose that the report and accounts for 1909, as presented, be adopted.

Rev. G. H. Hickling seconded.  
Motion unanimously adopted.  
On the motion of the Chairman a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Edkins, the hon. secretary.  
The usual motion (thanking the Chairman for presiding was proposed, seconded and carried.  
The meeting then ended.

THE REPORT.

The report is as follows:—  
The ladies of the committee beg to submit the following report of the year's work, and the statement of accounts for 1909.  
During the year fifty applications have been made to the Society. Each applicant has been interviewed by some member of the Ladies' Committee, and careful consideration has been given to the circumstances and needs of each case.  
Thirty-eight of the applicants have received assistance either with clothes, temporary board and lodging, situations, or passages to places where they had relatives or a promise of work. Four were helped to leave the colony in the mere hope of their doing better elsewhere.  
Twelve received no help from the Society, but it is often those cases which are not helped which occupy the most time and thought.  
The fact that the number of applicants is unusually large this year is due to the greater facility given to members of the Society for bringing cases to the notice of the Committee. Through the courtesy of the City Hall authorities a room in that building has been lent to the Benevolent Society, and a number of ladies

been at liberty to send applicants there. The arrangement has worked most satisfactorily, and has been the means of bringing several cases to the notice of the Committee which otherwise would have received desultory help from those applied to and have been speedily lost sight of. By the new plan no person wanting a friend is without the chance of gaining one if in the least deserving, and we all know that it is possible, in the East, for persons to be temporarily friendless without the cause being of necessity any grave fault of their own. At first it was feared that the room might be an encouragement to beachcombers and ungainly people to trouble the Society, but this has not proved the case. All who have come have been sent by responsible persons and no inconvenience has arisen.

Regarding those helped the rules of the Society prevent much being said publicly. Fifteen were women, four of whom are now earning a living satisfactorily in the Colony; seven, happily settled elsewhere, have continued in correspondence with the secretary, thus showing their appreciation of the kindness they received from the Society; two have still to show that the interest taken in them was not misplaced, while two have been lost sight of from the time they left the Colony, as was fully expected when the help was given.

Of the men assisted seven have reported themselves after obtaining work, and of these, three have been well spoken of by their employers. There has not been time to hear from several others who are likely to report themselves, and there are two or three of whom much cannot be expected.

Besides the cases immediately dealt with by the Ladies Committee others have been helped on behalf of the Society by Rev. O. E. Thompson, Chaplain to the Missions to Seamen. The usual donation of \$15 a month has been sent to Mr. Thompson, from the funds of the Society, and his returns show twenty-three men helped by this means. The arrangement relieves the ladies of the most difficult feature of the work, and they wish to thank Mr. Thompson for his whole-hearted co-operation, as well as the gentlemen of the Reference Committee whose help is of great value.

Thanks are also due to the managers of the steamship companies who have granted reduced passages in special cases, and to the many kind supporters of the Society who, unable from various reasons, to offer their personal services, do what is still more important and by subscriptions and donations generously enable the few who have the time and opportunity to carry on the work of the Society.

During the past year, the following ladies have served on the Committee:—Lady May (President), Mrs. Bideley, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Bunbury, Mrs. Edkins, Mrs. Gresson, Mrs. R. Hancock, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Hickling, Miss Jones, Mrs. Lander, Mrs. Pinckney, Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. J. C. Thomson, Mrs. Torber.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE  
AT  
GRACA & CO.,  
27, DES VŒUX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS  
and  
VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.  
Assortment of Stamps and Post Card Albums.  
Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1910.  
Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books, Transparent Envelopes.  
Tweezers, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation Gauge.  
Novels, Books for parlour and household use. Toy Books for Children.  
Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendants, Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.  
Relief Scraps and Scrap Albums.

MANILA CIGAR AND  
CIGARETTES.  
&c., &c., &c.  
Inspection invited.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. (15)

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy  
"Bisquit Dubouche  
& Co."

Per Bot.  
XXX Very Old Fine ..... \$2.50  
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years  
Old ..... 5.50

QUINQUINA?  
QUINQUINA?  
DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,  
Sole Agent,  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. (17)

LEE YEE  
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND  
CIGARS, CIGARETTES  
AND  
TOILET REQUISITES  
FOR SALE  
15, D'ARQUILLA STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1909. (16)

been at liberty to send applicants there. The arrangement has worked most satisfactorily, and has been the means of bringing several cases to the notice of the Committee which otherwise would have received desultory help from those applied to and have been speedily lost sight of. By the new plan no person wanting a friend is without the chance of gaining one if in the least deserving, and we all know that it is possible, in the East, for persons to be temporarily friendless without the cause being of necessity any grave fault of their own. At first it was feared that the room might be an encouragement to beachcombers and ungainly people to trouble the Society, but this has not proved the case. All who have come have been sent by responsible persons and no inconvenience has arisen.

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For Sale.

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ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS  
and  
VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.  
Assortment of Stamps and Post Card Albums.  
Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1910.  
Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books, Transparent Envelopes.  
Tweezers, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation Gauge.

Novels, Books for parlour and household use. Toy Books for Children.  
Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendants, Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.  
Relief Scraps and Scrap Albums.

MANILA CIGAR AND  
CIGARETTES.  
&c., &c., &c.  
Inspection invited.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. (15)

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy  
"Bisquit Dubouche  
& Co."

Per Bot.  
XXX Very Old Fine ..... \$2.50  
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years  
Old ..... 5.50

QUINQUINA?  
QUINQUINA?  
DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,  
Sole Agent,  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. (17)

LEE YEE  
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND  
CIGARS, CIGARETTES  
AND  
TOILET REQUISITES  
FOR SALE  
15, D'ARQUILLA STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1909. (16)

## Intimations

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE (Movable Armament) will be carried out as under:—  
On the 7th, 10th, 12th, 13th and 14th January, 1910:—  
From Eagle's Nest in a Northerly direction, commencing at 9 A.M.  
On the 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th January, 1910:—  
From Bon Vista in a direction of from South-East to South-West, commencing at 10 A.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the range.

BASIL TAYLOR,  
Commander, R.N.,  
Harbour Master, &c.  
Hongkong, 5th January, 1910. (81)

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask  
ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag  
ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1909. (49)

THE  
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND  
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ..... \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Goods received on Storage.  
Advances made on Merchandise.  
Loans made on the Provident System.  
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF  
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,  
ATTORNEY, &c.,  
Underwriters and Executors.  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. (41)

PABST EXTRACT

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect  
health in the Tropics.

It is a liquid food in predigested form, containing all the bracing, soothing and toning effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic.

Highly recommended by the local medical profession in cases of Debility after Malaria, from overwork or other causes, Anemia, Nervousness or Dyspepsia. Samples on application.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED—

PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of  
120 bottles. In view of the arrival of the  
American fleet in a few days, please order  
early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSEN & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. (40)

Consignees.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,  
LONDON, MARSEILLES, COLOMBO  
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"ATSUTA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Coke, Scrap Iron or other similar natured goods are to be taken immediate delivery ex ship; otherwise they will be landed into the same Company's Godowns at owner's risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 17th January will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. (5)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Coke, Scrap Iron or other similar natured goods are to be taken immediate delivery ex ship; otherwise they will be landed into the same Company's Godowns at owner's risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. (5)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Coke, Scrap Iron or other similar natured goods are to be taken immediate delivery ex ship; otherwise they will be landed into the same Company's Godowns at owner's risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 17th January will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. (5)

## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DEVANHA,"  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex *ss. Montau*.  
From Calcutta, ex *ss. Sardis*.  
From Persian Gulf, ex *B.I.S.N.* and *P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1910. (14)

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"COBLENZ,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th of January, will be subject to rent.







## SUN A WANG'S EXTRADITION.

## INTERESTING JUDGMENTS BY FULL COURT.

Before a Full Court, consisting of Hon. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Gompers, Police Judge, the case was resumed this morning in which Mr. Slade moved for a rule nisi to be directed to the Captain Superintendent of Police to show cause why Sun A Wao, a prisoner at the Victoria Gaol, should not be discharged. Mr. Slade, instructed by Mr. O. O. Kong Sing, represented the prisoner. The Attorney-General, assisted by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, from the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the Crown and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. L. Danvers, Crown Solicitor, represented the Chinese Government. It will be remembered that at the last sitting of the Full Court in connection with the above matter, the point was raised whether the Chinese Government, represented by Counsel, had the right of audience and their Lordships at the time held that they had before them a direct precedent for the Chinese Government being represented in that Court, and without in any way endeavouring to criticise or set aside the decision of the learned Chief Justice in the case stated they were disposed to hear Sir Henry on behalf of the Chinese Government and to consider the point raised by Mr. Slade and give more fully their reasons for the course they had decided to adopt in a judgment which would subsequently be delivered.

## THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice, in delivering his judgment, said:—A rule nisi for a writ of habeas corpus was granted in this case and this is a motion to make the rule absolute. Mr. Slade, on behalf of the prisoner, bases the application on two grounds:

(1) That there is no proof that the prisoner is a subject of China; and

(2) That no foreign warrant or its equivalent was produced before the Magistrate.

The proceedings are governed by the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889 (Ordinance 7 of 1889). The term "fugitive criminal" is common both to the Imperial Statute—The Extradition Act, 1870—and to the local Ordinance referred to, but the interpretation placed on the term differs; for in the Imperial Act nationality is irrelevant in ordinary cases, whereas in the local Ordinance the fugitive criminal must be a "subject of China." Section 2 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance defines "Fugitive Criminal" as follows:—"Fugitive Criminal" means any 'subject of China' accused of an extradition crime committed within the jurisdiction of China or on board a Chinese ship on the high seas, who is or is suspected of being in Hongkong or on board a British ship there." And the same expression is used in the Treaty of Tientsin. Article XXI. reads as follows:—"If criminals, subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hongkong or on board the British ships there; they shall, upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be searched for, and, on proof of their guilt, be delivered up." It is clear, therefore, that it must be proved in the proceedings that the person accused is a subject of China and I agree with the learned Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, in the case cited (re Wong Ka Cheong v. H.K.L.R. 13) that "there must be some direct evidence before the Magistrate of nationality." In that case the learned Chief Justice said:—

"It must appear in some way or other from the proceedings that the prisoner is a subject of China, for otherwise the requirements of the law would not be complied with. It must be shown; it cannot be assumed. Neither a Chinese name, nor the wearing of Chinese dress would be sufficient for the prisoner may have been born in Hongkong and so a British subject, and a troublesome question as to the consequence of double nationality in respect of extradition might thus arise. There must therefore be some direct evidence before the Magistrate of nationality."

The question, therefore, which we have to decide is: Was there any direct evidence before the Magistrate that the accused was a subject of China? In my opinion there was not. It was contended by the Crown and by Sir Henry Berkeley on behalf of the Chinese Government: (1) that it is not necessary for the Crown to prove the fact when it is not challenged by the prisoner and that it lies on him to show the contrary; and (2) alternatively, that there is abundant prima facie evidence to show that the prisoner is a subject of China. In regard to the evidence we were referred to the charge sheet and to the order of His Excellency the Governor upon which the Magistrate's warrant issued in which the accused was described as "Sun A Wao late of the Wai Chow Prefecture in the Empire of China," and further, to the police evidence that the prisoner was arrested and brought before the Court by virtue of the warrant. As to this I do not think it can be contended with any show of authority that the facts alleged in the order or warrant (these documents are in the form prescribed by the Ordinance) is evidence of such facts any more than that the allegations in an indictment are evidence of the facts alleged. Then what is the other evidence relied upon? Sir Fuk says he reported the robbery to the Kwai Sin Uo (i.e. the District Magistrate) that he had known the prisoner previously on the 8th or 9th moon of the same year (i.e. 1908) that he had been coming and going in Al Pi village frequently (i.e. when the alleged robbery took place). In cross-examination, he said that he had never spoken to him, that he was in the market place, coming and going nearly every day, that he heard people talking, hence he knew his name was Sun A Wao and that he did not hear them call him "a reformer." As to this, Mr. Alabaster, suggests that the whole object of the cross-examination was to establish the prisoner's association with the Reform party and that this creates a prima facie presumption that the Reform party are subjects of China. Having regard, however, to the actuality, as I have stated, of direct evidence, "I do not think that such an implication, even if well-founded, can be of

much avail. Then Chao Chai states that he had known the prisoner since 1903; that he was engaged to take trees to his master, that he saw him in 1904 and once again in 1905; and he further stated that in 1905 was the first time he saw him and that he heard in the country that he was a robber and a thief. Another witness, Ho Lih, said he did not know what part of the country the prisoner came from, and by the word "country" we are asked to imply it is China, which is probably obvious, but the fact in itself does not establish his Chinese nationality, as there are numerous Chinese in China, Hongkong and the New Territories who are British subjects. I have referred to all the evidence upon which the Crown and the Chinese Government rely and I am clearly of opinion that there was no direct evidence before the Magistrate of nationality. But then it is contended it is not necessary to prove the prisoner's nationality when it is not challenged by him and, further, that the onus is placed on the prisoner to show he is not a subject of China and that if there is prima facie evidence of Chinese nationality it is for the prisoner to show that he is not of Chinese nationality. In support of this contention of Reg. v. Ganz, 9 Q. B. D. page 93 was relied upon. That is a case which had regard to an extradition treaty between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands and provided *inter alia* that the respective diplomatic agents of both countries should deliver up to each other reciprocally any persons accused or convicted of any of the extradition crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, who should be found within the territories of the other party. The word "subjects" was defined in the treaty as including not only naturalised citizens of the country but also such foreigners as according to the laws of either of the contracting parties are assimilated to subjects. It was contended in that case that the prisoner being a naturalised subject of the U. S. A. was not amenable to the treaty and should be released. In the course of the argument, Mr. Baron Pollock remarked:—"Must not a man be taken prima facie to be the subject of the country in which he commits the offence at the time of committing it, and does it not lie on him to show the contrary? Does it follow that because a man is a naturalised subject of the United States he may not for this purpose be a subject of the Netherlands?"

And in his judgment he said:—"Two points are made on behalf of the prisoner which are of importance as involving a matter of principle affecting the liberty of the subject. The first of them is this: it is said that the prisoner is not subject to the extradition law as existing between this country and the Netherlands, because of his not being a subject of the Netherlands. It is said that the evidence before the Magistrate showed him to be a naturalised subject of the United States, and this evidence was also supplemented by an affidavit, stating that not only has the prisoner been naturalised in the United States, but that also there is no reason to believe that he was born in the Netherlands—on the contrary, it says that he has reason to believe that he was born in a city in Hungary. Therefore it is contended that the Extradition Treaty between this country and the Netherlands does not apply, and that the prisoner cannot be given up to the Government of the Netherlands. This matter, no doubt, depends not only on the English Statute but also on the terms of the treaty; but before alluding to the treaty I would say that the leading principle which underlies all questions of nationality as applied to crime committed within any particular country is, in this whatever rights, civil or otherwise, a man may have which may be affected by his domicile, it is and must be perfectly clear by the law of all nations that each person who is within the jurisdiction of the particular country in which he commits a crime is subject to that jurisdiction; otherwise the criminal law could not be administered according to any civilised method."

The Attorney-General has pointed out to us the very general language of the first and third articles of the treaty. The first article runs thus:—"It is agreed that her Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands shall, on requisition made in their name by their respective diplomatic agents, deliver up to each other reciprocally any persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes therein specified committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall be found within the territories of the other party. Here it is according to all ordinary rules that one would expect to find any limitation with respect to the character or status of the persons who are to be given up. Not only are the most general words used, viz., "any persons," but the article goes on and refers to their being persons accused or convicted of crime committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, clearly showing that the definition of the persons to be delivered up is any person who commits one of the specified crimes within such jurisdiction. Then when we come to the third article of the treaty there is an express definition of what is meant by the word "subject." It is to include not only naturalised citizens of the country but also such foreigners as according to the laws of either of the contracting parties, are assimilated to subjects as well as such foreigners who, being married by that marriage born there. The first part tends to show that the person who is assimilated to a subject must be so in respect to the subject matter with which the treaty is dealing, viz., the criminal law. It is clear that a person who commits a crime within a particular territory, for all purposes connected with that crime, is regarded as assimilated to a subject."

It will be seen that in that case the words used in the treaty "any person," to adopt Mr. Baron Pollock's language, were "most general words," and the word "Subject" included not only naturalised citizens but also such foreigners as according to the laws of either of the contracting parties are assimilated to subjects, whereas the term "fugitive criminal" in the local Ordinance is expressly limited to subjects of China. And the remarks of Mr. Baron Pollock both in his argument and in his judgment were directed to the contention that the prisoner was a naturalised subject of the U.S.A. and was not a person who was to be regarded as assimilated to a subject, and I do not think the remarks can have any direct bearing

in regard to the express and specific words used in our Ordinance. Nor do I think the contention put forward in the argument of Sir Henry Berkeley that the word "subject" used in the local Ordinance means "subject to the jurisdiction of China" so as to bring it within the reasoning of the judgment which I have cited can be sustained. In regard to Wong Ka Cheong's case already referred to the evidence adduced in support of the prisoner's nationality was obviously, as appears in the judgment, very different to the evidence in this case, and the learned Chief Justice found that there was "a good prima facie case of Chinese nationality" established before the Magistrate which in my judgment is not the case here, and he commented on the fact that it was not rebutted by the prisoner. A rebuttal by the prisoner in the present case having regard to the construction I place on the evidence would have been unnecessary. We were referred by Mr. Alabaster to certain general principles in Taylor on Evidence but having regard to the express words of the Ordinance which require in my judgment direct evidence of proof they are not I think germane to the point at issue. Having regard to the conclusion at which I have arrived on the first contention, but forward in behalf of the prisoner it becomes unnecessary to decide the other point as to the production of the foreign warrant or its equivalent before the Magistrate here, but speaking generally I adopt the argument of the learned Attorney-General as to the intention of the legislature in expressly discriminating between the requirements of the Imperial Act and those required in the local Ordinance. In my opinion the rule must be made absolute.

## THE PRISONER'S DECISION.

The Prisoner Judge said:—This was a motion to make absolute a rule nisi granted by the Chief Justice calling upon the Crown to show cause why Sun A Wao alias Fu Ming, who had been committed to Victoria Gaol as a fugitive criminal under section 10 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889, should not be discharged from custody. There were two grounds on which Mr. Slade based his argument that the fugitive criminal should be discharged. The first was, shortly, that the words "fugitive criminal as defined by section 2 of the Ordinance are limited to a subject of China; and that there was no evidence before the Magistrate to show that the prisoner was a subject of China. I will deal first with this point. It was contended for the Crown (1) That it is not at all necessary for the Crown to prove definitely the nationality of the prisoner, (2) That at any rate this is unnecessary where the prisoner himself does not set up that he is not a Chinese subject. (3) And that there was before the Magistrate abundant prima facie evidence that prisoner was a Chinese subject. Now as to the first point we were referred to Biron and Chalmers on Extradition page 16 and to the case of R. v. Ganz, 9 Q.B.D. 93. There is no doubt of the correctness of the proposition that under the Imperial Act a fugitive criminal may be a subject of a third State, who has committed an offence in a foreign country and then fled to the British dominions. In R. v. Ganz it was, however, argued for the prisoner that as the demand for extradition must under article XI of the Treaty of Tientsin, be made by the diplomatic agent of his (the criminal's) country the intention was clearly manifested that the subject of a third Government, not a party to the Treaty, was not to be surrendered. The Court answered that any person committing a crime within the jurisdiction of a country was pro tanto a subject of that country which became for the purposes of the Act his country which could demand his extradition unless treaty arrangements provided to the contrary. Now the decision of the Court in that case referred specially to and obviously turned directly on the very general language of the definition in the Extradition Act. That Act was passed to give effect to the provisions of Treaties made or to be made with the British Government by Foreign Powers. The subject of Chinese Extradition in this Colony is of course governed by the Chinese Extradition Act, 1889, which was passed to give effect to Article XXI of the Treaty of Tientsin. In the local Ordinance the term "fugitive criminal" is defined as meaning "any subject of China accused or convicted." The difference between the language of section 2 of the local Ordinance and section 25 of the Imperial Act is very significant, and it seems to me clear that section 2 of the Ordinance constitutes it a condition precedent to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate to commit, that the prisoner should be proved to be actually of Chinese nationality. This being so, the burden of proof must of course be on the Crown to establish that fact by affirmative evidence. It is not for the prisoner to raise the point and by not doing so he is not debarred from taking the objection now. We were referred to the judgment of Sir Francis Piggott in Wong Ka Cheong's case, 1 H.K.L.R. at page 14. The learned Chief Justice having reviewed the evidence in that case concludes:—"Lastly, and most material, is the fact that the prisoner did not tender any evidence to show that he was not a Chinese subject." But this must be read together with the words immediately following:—"I think there was a good prima facie case of Chinese nationality before the Magistrate—and the prisoner did not rebut this in any way." Now in the case before us I fully agree with my learned brother that there is not even a prima facie case of Chinese nationality set up. There was therefore nothing for the prisoner to rebut. I think the objection to the commitment is a good one and that the rule must be made absolute. It becomes then unnecessary to expressly decide the second point—whether there must be an accusation in China—and if so whether such an accusation has been provided. But I will merely say very briefly that if section 2 be construed in the ordinary and natural sense it does not appear to make it a formal accusation in China a condition precedent to an application here. No doubt, if it were proved that no accusation had been laid in China, that would be a material fact for the consideration of the

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [99]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1910, at 11.30 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 16th January, to TUESDAY, 25th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOLE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [100]

## To-day's Advertisements.

THE Underigned have received instructions from The Superintendent of Imports and Exports to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1910, at 11 A.M., at the Water Police Station, Kowloon, 90 JARS SPIRITS OF WINE.

TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Government Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [101]

Magistrate. But even if an accusation in China be necessary under the Ordinance it seems to me that the requirements of the Statute are sufficiently met by proof that a report accusing the prisoner of the crime was made to the District Magistrate. The only other question to be considered is the position of a Foreign Government when Extradition proceedings are pending before the Court: whether in fact the Foreign Government can claim to participate by Counsel. Sir Francis Piggott in his very learned and very careful judgment delivered on May 29th, 1905, in Wong Ka Cheong's case 1 H.K.L.R. at p. 2, intimated that a Foreign Government had no locus standi in Extradition proceedings. The learned Chief Justice had not before him in that case a precedent which was produced to us; the case of Leung Ah Fo, heard by the Full Court of Hongkong: Russell, C. J. and Leach J. in 1887 when Mr. Francis, C. J., appeared for the Chinese Government. Nor was there cited to him Cassin's case 1891, 1 Q.B. 147 in which the English Solicitor-General appeared for the Swiss Government before the Divisional Court. It is noticeable that the order nisi in that case called upon both the Police Magistrate and the Consul-General for Switzerland to show cause. Whether or not the learned Chief Justice would have modified the opinion he expressed in Wong Ka Cheong's case, had these important precedents been brought to his notice it is not worth while now to consider. The Attorney-General for the Crown raised no objection to the Chinese Government being represented and we determined on this occasion that without deciding the question at large we would hear Sir Henry Berkeley. In the event of the question being raised again we should require a fuller argument on the point than was possible on this occasion.

Mr. Slade applied for costs against the Chinese Government.

Sir Henry submitted that no costs could be given against the Chinese Government. It was only a question between the party and the Crown.

Mr. Slade contended that if any party intervened in a case of that kind, he was under the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Prisoner Judge (To Mr. Slade)—Have you any authority for that?

Mr. Slade—Your Lordship is asking me the question off-hand.

Further consideration of the question was deferred.

## Events Coming.

Thursday, 13th January.  
Geo. P. Lamont, auction sale of Cigarette Machine and Leather Belting etc., at No. 23, Praya East, 11 a.m.

Bullfinch Public School prize distribution, by His Excellency the Governor, at noon.

Friday, 14th January.  
Water Police Station Smoking Concert, 8.30 p.m.

Saturday 15th January.  
Chink Light and Power Co., Ltd., Extraordinary general meeting at the offices of Messrs. Shawan Tomes & Co., 11 o'clock.

Monday, 17th January.  
Hughes and Hough, auction sale of the Steam launch *Pullman*, at the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Wharf, Kowloon, 11 a.m.

Public Works Department, auction sale of Crown land, 3 p.m.

Theatre Royal, A.D.C. "The Toreador" 9 p.m.

Tuesday, 18th January.  
Theatre Royal, A.D.C. "The Toreador" 9 p.m.

Wednesday, 19th January.  
Theatre Royal, A.D.C. "The Toreador" 9 p.m.

Thursday, 20th January.  
Theatre Royal, A.D.C. "The Toreador" 9 p.m.

## To-day's Advertisements.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WELSH PRINCE,"  
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant, at 2.30 P.M. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
ARNHOLD KARBURG & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [102]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH,"  
Captain E. Malchow, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at 6 A.M.

For further particulars, apply to  
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [103]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th of January, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th of January, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 23rd of January, 1910, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [104]

NOTICE.

THE VALUE of the HONGKONG DOLLAR proclaimed by the Director of the United States Mint for three months to end March 31st, 1910, is .404 in terms of AMERICAN GOLD CURRENCY.

Consular Fees for the quarter ending March 31st, 1910, will be as follows:

Invoice ..... \$ 6.25  
Extra Copy of Invoice ..... 2.50  
Landing Certificate ..... 6.25  
Bill of Health ..... 12.40  
Supplemental Bill of Health ..... 6.25

Hongkong Currency only is accepted in payment of fees at this Consulate-General. The Invoice Clerk is forbidden to accept any Chinese Coin whatever or accept Hongkong Fractional Coin in amounts of over \$2.00 at one time.

W. A. RUBLEE,  
American Consul-General.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. [105]

W. A. RUBLEE,  
American Consul-General.

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Hongkong, 5th January, 1910. [106]

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Winfred in Tins of 50 ... .. \$0.50

" " Packets of 20 ... .. 0.20

Chief Whip in Tins of 50 ... .. 0.50

Splendo in Tins of 50 ... .. 0.65

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No. 555 in Tins of 50 ... .. 0.60

No. 999 " " ... .. 1.20

Turkish Leaf No. 1 in Tins of 50 ... .. 1.60

" " " 100 ... .. 8.00

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TUESDAY, FEB. 15TH.	FRIDAY, MARCH 12TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" .....	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" .....
SATURDAY, FEB. 26TH.	FRIDAY, APRIL 23RD.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" .....	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" .....
SATURDAY, MAR. 26TH.	FRIDAY, MAY 20TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" .....	"ALLAN LINE" .....
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SHANGHAI .....	"HANGSANG" .....	SATURDAY, 15th Jan., Noon.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO and CHIN .....	"CHIPSING" .....	MONDAY, 17th Jan., 4 P.M.
WANTAO .....	"FOOKSANG" .....	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE .....	"LOONGSANG" .....	SATURDAY, 22nd Jan., Noon.
MANILA .....	"KUSANG" .....	SATURDAY, 22nd Jan., Noon.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA .....	"LAISANG" .....	TUESDAY, 1st Feb., Noon.

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Hongkong, 11th January, 1910.

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SHANGHAI .....	"CHENAN" .....	13th Jan., 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI .....	"KIUKIANG" .....	14th Jan., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HONGKONG .....	"HUPEH" .....	14th Jan., 10 A.M.
CHINWANTAO & SHANGHAI .....	"WENHOW" .....	14th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI .....	"ANHUI" .....	15th Jan., Daylight.
MANILA .....	"TEAN" .....	15th Jan., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI .....	"LINAN" .....	20th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI .....	"CHIEHUA" .....	23rd Jan., Daylight.
MANILA .....	"TAMING" .....	25th Jan., 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA .....	"TAMING" .....	1st Feb., 4 P.M.

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MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloons.

## SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chonan, Linan, Chinkwa) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloons, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo, so through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

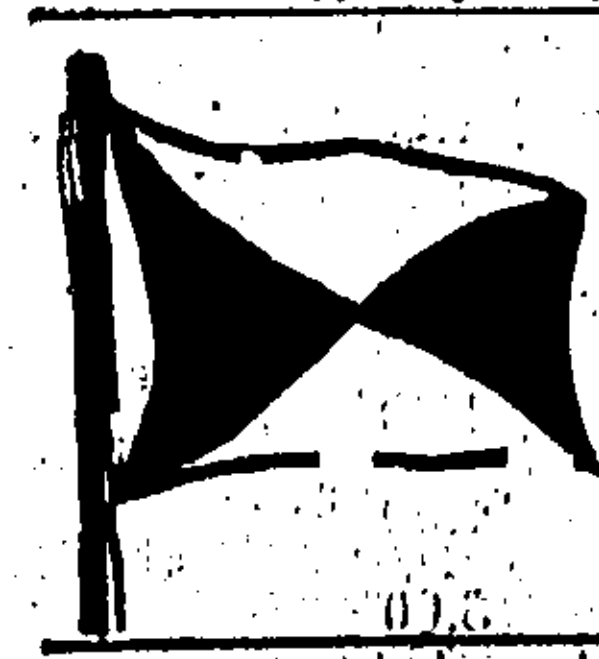
These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Telephone No. 16.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA.  
CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
LAURO .....	1160	R. Rogers	MANILA	SATURDAY, 15th Jan., at Noon.
RUBY .....	1160	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 22nd Jan., at Noon.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR VISITORS TO THE CARNIVAL.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910.

## Shipping—Steamers.

THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
LIMITED.

PASSENGER SERVICE TO LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamers

"PEMBROKESHIRE" (late "Segura") & "CARMARTHENSHIRE"

Offering superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, will be despatched from Hongkong as above on or about end of January and beginning of March respectively.

FARE TO LONDON ... £85

A Stewardess and fully qualified Doctor are carried.

N.B.—"Pembroke" calls at Marseilles.

For further particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1909.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct trans-Pacific service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA .....	"SEATTLE MARU" .....	6,182	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at Noon.
Do. ....	"CHICAGO MARU" .....	—	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Feb., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS &amp; FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
SHANGHAI via SWATOW and AMOY .....	"CHOSHUN MARU" .....	THURSDAY, 13th Jan., at Daylight.
TAM-UI v. SWATOW & AMOY .....	"DAIGI MARU" .....	SUNDAY, 16th Jan., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY .....	"SOSHU MARU" .....	WEDNESDAY, 19th Jan., at 8 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1910.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA



(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1910.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID .....	"KAMO MARU" .....	WEDNESDAY, 19th Jan., at Daylight.
.....	"ABI MARU" .....	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Feb., at Daylight.
.....	"MISHIMA MARU" .....	WEDNESDAY, 16th Feb., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE ("Kanagawa Maru" leaving Hongkong 9th Feb. due Kobe 10th Feb. connects) .....	"INABA MARU" .....	WEDNESDAY, 16th Feb., From YOKOHAMA.
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE ("Iyo Maru" leaving Hongkong 3rd March due Yokohama 15th March, connects) .....	"TAMBA MARU" .....	WEDNESDAY, 14th March, From YOKOHAMA.
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SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE .....	"YAWATA MARU" .....	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at Noon.
.....	"NIEKO MARU" .....	THURSDAY, 17th Feb., at Noon.

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA .....	"ATSUTSUKI MARU" .....	WEDNESDAY, 12th Jan., at 2 P.M.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA .....	"NIEKO MARU" .....	WEDNESDAY, 19th Jan., at Noon.
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KOBE and YOKOHAMA .....	"HITACHI MARU" .....	SATURDAY, 22nd Jan., at Daylight.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE .....	"BOMBAY MARU" .....	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at Noon.
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BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO .....	"OBYLON MARU" .....	TUESDAY, 15th Jan., at Noon.
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Fitted with new System of Wireless telegraphy. (Large only). Carries deck passengers.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,  
Manager.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE

via

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
Superior .....	6,330	S. Shotton ..	19th Jan.
Oceanic .....	4,657	F. W. Davies ..	10th Feb.
Kumera .....	6,711	J. W. White ..	10th March
Ayacucho .....	4,311	Doys .....	7th April

These steamers are specially fitted for carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1909.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

(Florida and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEOHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH-AMERICAN PORTS up to OALLO.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAQDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"

Captain Dini, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE,"

Captain W. O. Tyers, will be despatched as above on 16th January, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1910.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE,"

Captain R. Hayes, will be despatched as above about 25th January.

See Special Advertisement.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamer:

"KWONG TUNG" .....

"KWONG SAI" .....

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These two Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officers by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey .....

Meals .....

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
and  
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
(No. 5, Queen's Road West.)

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. ...

For Freight and Passage, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1909.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"

Captain H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 22nd January, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Moolah," 9,621 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation is which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "India," due in London on 5th March, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

R. A. HEWITT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1909.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

Capt. S. H. Nelson, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 P.M.







## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. B. S. KADOORIN &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000 \$150,000	\$2,001,810	Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/8 = \$12.72	4 %	\$1,000 ex. & b. London £93.5/-
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,925	7	£6	£4,000 \$3,000	\$30,553	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909 .....	...	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,000 \$150,000	none	\$10 for 1908 .....	7 %	\$145 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	15	£5	Tls. 23,000 Tls. 215,253 Tls. 140,185	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908 .....	...	Tls. 112 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton .....	12,400	\$150	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$9,404,801	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908 .....	5 1/2 %	\$900 ex. and b.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$7,703,17	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907 .....	7 %	\$130
FIRE.								
China Fire Insurance Company, .....	70,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907 .....	7 %	\$118 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,000 \$150,000	\$168,711	\$27 for 1907 .....	7 1/2 %	\$370 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited .....	30,000	\$25	\$15	\$7,000 \$70,000 \$700,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906 .....	...	\$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$1,000 \$10,000	Nil.	1/- for year ending 30.6.1908 .....	...	\$33
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamship Co., Ltd. ....	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$21,720	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909 .....	7 1/2 %	\$32 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) .....	60,000	£5	£5	£10,000 £100,000 £1,000,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154 .....	...	\$63 buyers
Do. (Deferred) .....	60,000	...	...	£10,000 £100,000 £1,000,000	£6,817	Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for 1909 .....	...	65/-
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$1,000 \$10,000	\$3,121	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909 .....	4 1/2 %	\$26 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$100,000 \$1,000 \$10,000	...	10.50 for year ending 10.4.1909 .....	3 1/2 %	\$14 1/2
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000 \$1,500 \$15,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08 .....	3 1/2 %	\$158
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$1	\$100	...	Dr. \$15,809	\$3 for 1897 .....	...	\$21 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6 08	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.12.09 .....	...	Tls. 355 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 £10,000 £100,000	£1,433	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909 .....	7 %	Tls. 18 sellers
Raub Australia Gold Mining Company, Limited .....	150,000	£1	18/10	£1,000,000 £10,000 £100,000	Dr. £2,101	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents .....	...	\$6 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....	18,000	\$25	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ....	60,000	\$55 1/2	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$10,108	None	...	\$59 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$5 1/2	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$345,162	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909 .....	...	\$50 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ....	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,661	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908 .....	6 1/2 %	Tls. 72 1/2 ex. d.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited .....	136,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 12,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908 .....	7 %	Tls. 130 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. ....	25,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09 .....	5 1/2 %	Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited .....	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue .....	...	\$15 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$10,372	Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909 .....	6 1/2 %	\$78 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....	8,000	\$50	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$10,475	Interim of 3/4 for account 1909 .....	7 1/2 %	\$47 new buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited .....	150,000	\$1	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908 .....	7 1/2 %	\$84 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908 .....	5 %	\$30 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909 .....	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$1,068	Interim of \$2 for account 1909 .....	8 1/2 %	\$44 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 10,992	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09 .....	8 1/2 %	Tls. 139 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited .....	125,000	\$10	\$1	Tls. 40,000 Tls. 400,000 Tls. 4,000,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08 .....	...	\$6 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 31.9.06 .....	...	Tls. 75
Lau-kuang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. ....	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 1	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908 .....	...	Tls. 101
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 15,912	Tls. 50 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 125
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$648	15 % per share for 1908 .....	...	\$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	£648	\$1.20 for 1908 .....	10 %	\$12
China Light and Power Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	Nil.	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	...	\$6 buyers
Do. Do. special shares .....	30,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$61,138	80 cents for 1908 .....	8 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ....	125,000	\$10	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$1,407	\$1.10 for year ending 31.7.09 .....	8 1/2 %	\$16 1/2 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$1,891	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909 .....	10 %	\$24 ex. and b.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$3,756	8 cents for year ending 31.12.08 .....	8 1/2 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$5,195	Interim of \$2 for account 1909 .....	6 %	\$20 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$10	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$7,616	Interim of \$1 for account 1909 .....	10 %	\$180 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$8790	Final of Tls. 12 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 7 1/2 for 1909 .....	...	Tls. 940 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$1,316,682	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1/- paid shares for year ending 30.4.09 .....	6 %	\$13 1/2
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwen planten in Lingkat, Limited .....	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 51,924	\$3,204	None	3 %	\$9 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited .....	25,000	\$10	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$1,316,682	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908 .....	4 1/2 %	Tls. 135 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new) .....	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$1,316,682	None	...	\$23 1/2 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited .....	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$1,316,682	None	...	\$12 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908 .....	4 1/2 %	Tls. 135 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited .....	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$56,603	None	...	\$23 1/2 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$25	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$63	40 cents for year ending 31.12.09 .....	7 %	\$12
Union Waterboat Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.05 .....	5 %	\$10 1/2 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$342	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09 .....	6 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited .....	90,000	\$10	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908 .....	6 1/2 %	\$7
William Powell, Limited .....	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$782	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906 .....	...	\$3 sellers
RUBBERS.								
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid) .....	1,500,000	2/-	2/-	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	Interim of 12 1/2 % for account 1909 .....	...	16/6
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited .....	20,000	\$1	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	20 % interim for 1909 .....	...	\$8 1/2 buyers
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited .....	33,650	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$14,105	2/6 for 1909 .....	...	60/- sales
Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co. ....	110,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	£2,120	None	...	100/-
Golconda Malay Rubber Co. ....	85,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	None	...	77 1/2 buyers
Highland & Lowland Para Rubber Co. (fully paid) .....	181,454	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	£8,784	7 1/2 interim for 1909 .....	...	80/- sales
Do. do. (contributory) .....	123,545	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	None	...	4/6 sales
Kamunig (Perak) Rubber tin & Co. ....	950,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	None	...	230/- buyers
Do. do. A Shares .....	...	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	None	...	26/-
Do. do. B Shares .....	...	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	None	...	26/-
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited .....	105,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	None	...	26/-
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary) .....	900,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	None	...	26/-
Do. do. (7 1/2 % pref.) .....	10,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	None	...	26/-
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary) .....	22,500	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	None	...	26/-
Do. do. (8 1/2 % pref.) .....	2,500	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	None	...	26/-
Ledbury Rubber Estates, Limited .....	6,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	None	...	26/-
Do. do. (contributory) .....	40,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	None	...	26/-
Sagga Rubber Company, Limited .....	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	£320,000	Interim of 60 % for 1909 .....	...	\$100 sellers
Sandycroft Rubber Company .....	1,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	None	...	26/-
Sekong Rubber Company, Limited .....	80,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	\$1,775	1 1/2 for 1908 .....	...	35/-
Shellford Rubber Estate, Limited .....	25,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	None	...	35/-
Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited .....	2,500	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	£830	None	...	35/-
Sungei Chub. Rubber Estate Company, Limited .....	45,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	none	None	...	\$100 buyers
Sungei Kapar Rubber Company .....	110,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000	£3,448	7 1/2 interim for 1909 .....	...	81/-

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## Intimations

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